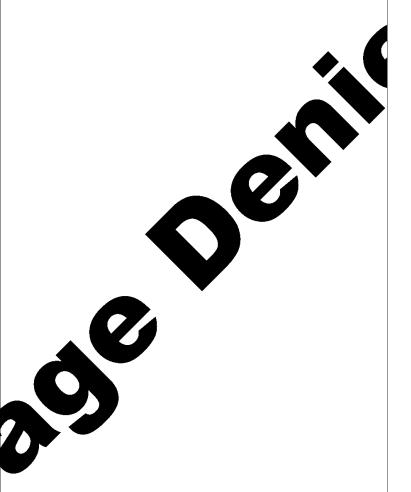


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Executive Secretary
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Executive Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM:

WILLIAM J. MARONI

SUBJECT:

Presidential Decision on the Use of Chinese Space

Launch Services for U.S. Satellites

On Wednesday, September 7, 1988 the Economic Policy Council met to consider two pending export license applications for U.S. satellites to be launched on China's "Long March" family of rockets. Following the Council's deliberations, recommendations from the EPC and the National Security Council were presented to the President.

The attached memorandum from the EPC's acting chairman pro tempore, Peter McPherson, communicates the President's decision with respect to this matter. The President's decision was conveyed to the Congress, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and the license applicants by the Department of State.

Minutes for the September 7 meeting will be distributed to Council members at the end of this week. Should you have any questions concerning this issue, please contact my office.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT:

Presidential Decision on access to Chinese

Boosters

Pursuant to the deliberations of the Economic Policy Council on Wednesday, September 7, and the subsequent advice from the EPC and the NSC on the issue of export licenses for certain U.S. satellites, the President has decided to direct the State Department to notify Congress of his intention to approve the two pending export license applications for commercial communications satellites to be launched on the People's Republic of China (PRC) rockets provided that the PRC government meets the following three preconditions through written agreements:

- U.S.-PRC agreement on adequate technology transfer safeguards;
- 2) U.S.-PRC agreement establishing the liability responsibilities of the Chinese government; and
- 3) U.S.-PRC agreement to protect the U.S. commercial launch industry from future unfair Chinese pricing or trade practices relating to launch competition.

Final issuance of the export licenses is subject to the concurrence of the Congress during the 30 days following notification of the President's intention, concurrence of COCOM and satisfactory conclusion of formal agreements on the three issues stated above.

As a result of this decision, the U.S. Trade Representative, working through the interagency process, will begin efforts to prepare for and initiate negotiations with the PRC on precondition 3. (The State Department will simultaneously be commencing discussions with PRC officials on preconditions 1 and 2.)

In addition, the President reaffirmed the Administration's policy of promoting and encouraging a strong U.S. commercial launch industry. The President also decided that, as a matter of policy, the U.S. Government will continue its case-by-case approach to decisions on future export license requests for satellites destined for the PRC.

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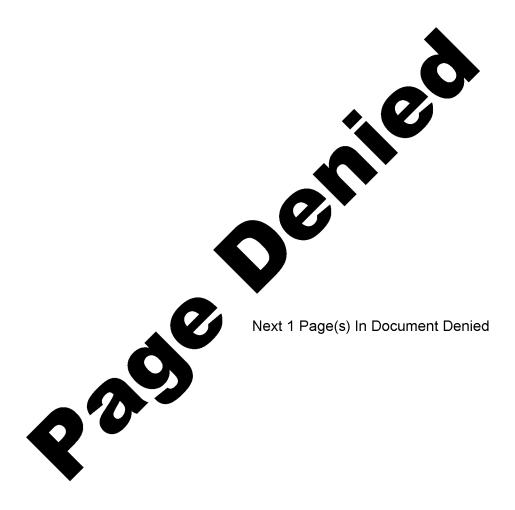
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M. Peter McPherson Acting Chairman Pro Tempore

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

Wednesday, September 7, 1988
2:00 p.m.

Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

1. Export Licenses -- Deputy Secretary Tuttle For Satellites To China

September 7, 1988

PARTICIPANTS

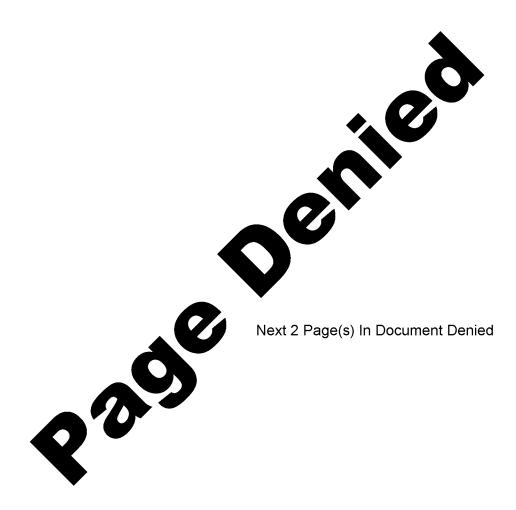
Acting Secretary McPherson, Acting Chairman Pro Tempore

Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development Nancy J. Risque, Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary William J. Maroni, Executive Secretary

Additional Attendees

Colin Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs John C. Tuck, Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of the Chief of Staff David S. Addington, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs Phillip D. Brady, Deputy Counsel to the President Rebecca Range, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liason Leslie A. Arsht, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary
Marion C. Blakey, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs Dr. William Graham, Science Advisor to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy Thomas G. Moore, Member, Council of Economic Advisers Charles Greenleaf, Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President

Deane Hoffmann, National Intelligence Officer for Economics, CIA Dale Myers, Deputy Administrator, NASA



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Executive Registry

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

September 2, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM:

WILLIAM J. MARONI

SUBJECT:

Agenda and Paper for the September 7 Council

The Economic Policy Council will meet on Wednesday, September 7, 1988 at 2:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room. The single agenda item is the issue of two pending license applications for export of U.S. communications satellites to be launched on the Chinese

Background:

The issue in question arose as a result of two foreign consortiums (AUSSAT and ASIASAT) contracting with Hughes Aircraft to supply them with three satellites (two for AUSSAT; one for ASIASAT). These consortiums have also contracted with the PRC to use China's "Long March" family of rockets to place the satellites into orbit. As a result, Hughes Aircraft, the satellite manufacturer, has applied for export licenses for the Chinese launches. According to the international traffic in arms regulations, and the Arms Export Control Act, necessary assurances must be obtained that there are no technology transfer or other national security problems involved before a license is

Three working groups were tasked in mid-July to address specific areas of this problem: SIG-Space (national security and foreign policy), SIG-Technology Transfer (technology transfer), and the EPC's Commercial Space Working Group (economic and trade implications). After numerous separate meetings, joint SIG-Commercial Space Working Group meetings were held on August 31 and September 2, 1988. The attached classified paper and recommendations are the work product of the three working groups. The Senior Interagency Groups on Space and on Technology Transfer determined that there are no technology transfer problems from a national security concern with respect to the two export license applications, if certain safeguards are imposed. Further, both the SIG working groups and the EPC's Commercial Space Working Group determined that a viable domestic launch industry is in the

EPC Decision:

The principal question before the Economic Policy Council is do these specific export license applications affect the viability of the U.S. launch industry. The EPC must first decide whether to recommend approval of the export licenses, or to recommend denial of any export license as a matter of policy.

Second, if the Council believes export license applications should be approved, a determination must be made as to what preconditions must be met by the Chinese. All agencies that favor recommending approval of the export license applications agree that at least two preconditions must be met concerning the technology transfer safeguards and liability responsibilities. (In addition, all of these agencies agree that the United States should seek discussions with the Chinese on missile prelifera-

There is a division among agencies as to whether a third precondition must exist before the pending export licenses could be granted. The third precondition would be a U.S.-PRC agreement to protect the U.S. launch industry from market disruption by unfair Chinese pricing or trade practices.

As a result there are three options proposed:

- 1) Recommend denial of the export license applications
- 2) Recommend that Congress be notified of our intention to approve the export license applications if the Chinese government meets the following three preconditions:
 - U.S.-PRC agreement on technology transfer safeguards;
 - b) U.S.-PRC agreement on liability responsibilities of the Chinese government; and,
 - U.S.-PRC agreement to protect the U.S. launch industry from future unfair Chinese pricing or trade practices on launch competition.
- Recommend that Congress be notified of our intention to approve the export license applications if the Chinese government meets only preconditions a) and b) above.

Further, the United States will commence discussions with the Chinese government on safeguards to protect against market disruption of the U.S. launch industry, but there will be no deadline for such discussions.

A Presidential decision is needed on the pending export license applications as soon as possible so that Congress can be notified of his determination. If the Administration intends to approve a license, a 30-day congressional notification period is required under the Arms Export Control Act. While there is no statutory requirement that Congress be in session during this 30-day period, most agencies believe that we should communicate the decision early enough so as to provide Congress with as much time as possible for consideration. If a decision is communicated this week and if Congress adjourns on October 8 as originally planned, the House and Senate will have nearly 30 days of "in session" time to take action, if they choose. If Congress takes no action within 30 days, the United States will then inform COCOM of its intention to approve the export licenses and seek

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Executive Secretary 6 Sept '88 Date

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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The Economic Policy Council will meet on Wednesday, September 7, 1988, at 2:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room. Attached are the background materials for your review.

RETURN TO:

✓ Nancy J. Risque
Cabinet Secretary
456-2823
(Ground Floor, West Wing)



☐ Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs
456–2800
(Room 235, OEOB)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM:

WILLIAM J. MARONI

SUBJECT:

Agenda and Paper for the September 7 Council

Meeting

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Background:

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with

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